

TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 1, 1881.

ANOTHER METHOD PROPOSED

Every observer and thinker has taken notice of the absurdity of the method of the constitution for electing the president and vice president of the United States. That method was adopted as a theory, which has never failed in practice. Every usage has completely defeated it. The electoral college of a state was intended to be if not a deliberative body, at least a body capable of making a choice. But party conventions have changed it, while nature and object. These factors now vote only for the persons named by the party conventions. Everything else is left to chance. The usual methods are prescribed for testing the legality of election of electors. The statute as stated is entitled "on a general ticket." There is no propriety in this since each state allowed a number of electors equal to the number of its representatives and senators in congress, the fair way obviously would be to divide the state into as many electoral districts as it may have representatives, and elect two only on a ticket to be voted by the whole people of the state. Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania, has lately proposed an amendment to the constitution providing a new method of electing the president and vice president, which has merit. It proposes that each state shall be divided immediately after census is taken into as many electoral districts as the state under the apportionment has representatives and senators, that in each district an elector shall be voted for the person having the greatest number of votes to be elected, no matter if it is not a majority, that the final canvass of the district votes shall be made in each state by the governor, chief justice and secretary of state who shall certify the result to the senators of the state and to the president of the senate, and this certificate shall be final and conclusive upon congress. Finally the certificates shall be opened and the votes counted in joint session, and the persons having the largest number of electoral votes shall be declared elected, no matter if they have not a majority.

It is apparent that this method would eliminate many sources of trouble and dispute. It would leave to the states, each for itself to provide for a legal method of testing the legality of the election of electors when there is a dispute, and make the state's certificate final, so that there would be under this system no further talk about congress rejecting electoral votes. It would give the people greater power over the choice of a president and make impossible the combinations and coalitions in close states, by which these are sometimes carried nowadays when electors are chosen on a general ticket. Finally it would prevent any possibility of having the election thrown into the house of representatives because a plurality of the electoral votes would elect.

The objection to it is that it would still retain the electoral college which experience has proven to be a cumbersome and absurd piece of machinery that can no longer answer the end for which it was created. But either the electoral college must be retained or we must elect by a direct vote of the people. This last is not likely to be considered favorable so long as it is apparent that in many states of the union large part of the popular vote is deliberately suppressed and overwhelming majorities made for a particular party. Had the election of 1880 depended on the popular vote these would have been immense fraudulent majorities in many states, completely overwhelming the opposing honest majorities in others. The electoral college system with all its imperfections, has averted this result.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES

The action of the senate a short time since in so positively rejecting the bill for subsidies to steamship lines renders it probable that the attempt to foist this system into the policy of the country can not be pushed to success, though doubtless the effort will be renewed. Journals at New York and Chicago which oppose the subsidy system refer to local taxation as one of the crushing disadvantages under which the American marine labors. A wooden sailing vessel, built to carry grain through the Westland can costs about \$20,000. The vessel if owned Chicago, would be assessed by the local authorities at \$10,000 and the state and city tax on the vessel at 5 per cent. the rate in Chicago, amounts to \$500. The same vessel under a British registry and owned at Liverpool, pays a tax of 1 per cent., not on any valuation, but on the net profits. As the average gross earnings of such a vessel in a year of good freights would be about \$12,000, and her expenses from a half to two thirds as much, the English tax is from \$40 to \$60 a difference between the tax in Chicago and Liverpool of over 2 per cent. on the sum invested in the vessel, and 2 per cent. is now days one-half the scene return on a safe investment. Local taxation in New York is only one half that in Chicago, about 2½, instead of 5 per cent. but the difference between the tax in New York and in Liverpool is still large enough to place the American ship owner at a serious disadvantage. The New York Commericl Bulletin puts the probable annual profit on an ocean steamship costing \$500,000, at \$25,000. The English tax on this is \$250. In New York city such a vessel will be assessed at about 60 per cent. on her value just as real estate is. She will therefore pay 3½ per cent on an assessment of \$600,000, or \$10,250, 42 per cent. on the average profit of \$25,000, which can safely be put on the original investment. There are other disadvantages under which American vessels labor, growing out of the higher wages of American seaman and the special privileges given sailors by American laws; but these can be less easily estimated. Many of them would disappear under the competition of a growing marine; but the pressure of local taxation is an unvarying factor whose real influence can be fairly measured only by the ship markets of the world are open to American buyers, but which stands an unquestioned and serious bar to the growth of an American marine. I have been customary, as the Chicago Times is now doing, to urge on state legislatures a general exemption from local taxes on ocean-going steamships, but the subject is a matter which lies well within the power of congress to regulate foreign commerce. We agree with the Springfield Republican that if the federal government is to act at all to aid American shipping it ought to be not by a subsidy, for which there is no excuse, till free ships have had their trial, but by exempting ocean vessels from local taxation. This is the usual and familiar expedient which any small town practices successfully to encourage coveted manufactures. It has every possible advantage over subsidies and in the present condition of the American marine it would exempt but little property now paying taxes.

Mentor took leave of President-elect Murray yesterday, and this morning he will arrive in Washington. But we are not to suppose from the touching farewell tendered him by his neighbors that they, as true Ohio men, are sorry he is elected to the presidency.

A CAUSTIC REPLY

A great deal had been said about the treatment which the Ponca Indians have received at the hands of the governor. Senator Davis of Masachusetts is among those who have been talking about it—and he doubtless wishes it hadn't. He recently delivered a speech in the Senate on the subject in the course of which he reflected severely on Secretary Schurz. Now Mr. Schurz is a man whom it would be prudent to preserve, when one is on the seat of a antagonist. In defense of himself Mr. Schurz addressed Mr. Davis in an extremely caustic letter of which we had a summary may be telegraphed a fortnight ago. Mr. Davis had laid at the door of Mr. Schurz the responsibility of the murder of Big Six, the Ponca Indian whom a soldier of the regular army had killed as it appears, without just cause. Mr. Schurz, in his reply, after stating that a military officer has no voice on the floor of the Senate and can not defend himself there again, attacks his neighbor but that in has a right to employ those means of public defense which every citizen has at his disposal provided he does not exceed the law.

The situation of the Boers with reference to Great Britain is not unlike that of America a hundred years go, and their cause is the same. It is a fight for liberty. It is not out of this land will rise the last of the Goliaths, and many Englishmen will regard defeat as a disgraceful failure.

NEW TO-DAY.

COLUMBIAN EXPLORER COMPANY NO. 300, to meet at 6 o'clock in the evening at a hotel R. H. DONOVAN, Secy.

VISITORS' BOOK AND LANDLORDS' CO. No. 1—BRUNSWICK HOTEL, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST., PORTLAND, OREGON.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this society will be held at 7 P.M. on Friday, March 10, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. BUCHANAN, Secy.

H. H. CHANDLER, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST., PORTLAND, OREGON.

J. T. JETTER, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST., PORTLAND, OREGON.

A GIFT TO GOVERNOR ROSS SCHURZ IN A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY.—W. S. PARK, Secy.

RECEIVED FROM THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF THE FREE STATE.—\$100.00.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, COMFORTERS AND PILLOWS.—M. D. & K. K. TURNER, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FOR RENT.—A. L. F. LEWIS, 111 N. WASHINGTON ST.

FLOUR—“HIGH GRINDING.”

(From the Pacific Rural Press.) During the past four years there has been a marked revolution in the flour manufacture of the East. It was formerly supposed that the most economical and satisfactory way of reducing wheat to flour was to crush the grain between the two stones, remove the bran, and pulverize the middlings at the same time. By this simultaneous operation, all the dirt upon the grain was removed, and the flour produced by this method was necessarily impregnated in the flour. It was found that the wheat grown about Minneapolis, when treated by this method, could furnish but a second grade article of flour, although it was capable of being made into the best of flour when differently handled. This “old” treatment is known as the “low grinding” method. It was only when “high grinding” was introduced that Minneapolis began to recognize the value of her wheat and her water-power.

The phrases “patent flour,” “whitening flour,” and “gradual reduction,” now so familiar in mills, were then brought to public notice through elaborate experiments at Minneapolis. Their flour at once monopolized the markets at fancy prices; those who utilized winter wheat, realizing that this system could not redound to their advantage as it had done to their Minneapolis friends, were slow to adopt the plan in their own mills. In the end it prevailed, however, and now but few mills at the east pursue the old style of manufacture. Besides the common millstones, eastern manufacturers are using “roller mills,” in which the grain is crushed between chilled iron or polished rollers either corrugated or smooth. Other than these are also operated such mills as the “vertical” and the “horizontal,” great advantages. Whatsoever method is used, economical milling demands middlings purifiers for removing the dust from that portion of the middlings which escapes the crushing process, and the patents on these devices are legion. It will readily be seen that it is no easy task for a miller to subdue a new method for one which he has used for a term of years.

This struggle has been going on within the walls of our mills, a change has manifested itself in the flour growing districts of California since. Hitherto, Hockings, Hocking, has had great advantages. Whatever method is used, economical milling demands middlings purifiers for removing the dust from that portion of the middlings which escapes the crushing process, and the patents on these devices are legion. It will readily be seen that it is no easy task for a miller to subdue a new method for one which he has used for a term of years.

PROTECTION.

(From the North Pacific Rural Press.) It is but reasonable that the farmer should ask why silk, woolen and cotton goods, salted steel, leather, sugar, as well as railroad and telegraph materials, and a thousand other things, which the great mass of the people are compelled to purchase are protected, while the farmer receives no protection on his produce. The people either demand free trade or they have to pay a premium for the dollars he has to spend on produce, so that the farmer is encumbered by the payment of a sum down on the houses, cattle, teams, etc., as well as his vegetable products. The “infancy plea,” in other words, the plea that was once made and which in protection found its greatest success; that our country was young and incapable of competing with other countries—has been driven to the wall. It is being held that we are able to compete with all or any nation. Can any one say why iron should be protected, when it is a well known fact that we cannot, or at least do not, manufacture anything like what the demand requires, thus making every man who buys a wagon or gets a horse shod pay two prices for it while at the same time cattle and hogs have no protection?

Persecuted Slaveholders of Washington.

(From the New York Herald.) Z. L. White, editor of the Provincial, R. L. Press, is writing for his paper the reminiscences of Washington life, from which we take the following: “Before this house (the one occupied by Mr. Seward when he was attacked by Payne) for several years afterwards, a sentry paced day and night over whom Mr. Seward had moved away and got off office. The same building was once used as a club house, and from it Key had issued when he was shot by Sickles.” This lonely sentry, still at his post long after he had been forgotten at the war department, and allowed to remain, I suppose, because no one else was duty to receive him, seems no fit object for a thousand reprimands that are related in Washington. The great falls of the Potowmack about 16 miles above Washington, and during the war there was a station for the collection of provisions for the army on the bank of the canal near these grand rapids. The road between Washington and Great Falls was several times raided by the confederates and a block-house was erected by the federales at a point 3 or 4 miles above Georgetown to prevent parties of rebels passing up and down the road. At the close of the war, when the capital of the confederacy was captured, the rebels who were one after another deserted, and it only seems to have remembered the corporal’s guard stationed out there on the Aqueduct road, and they remained duty for a year or two. After they were released, the block-house was set on fire by tramps or boys, and only a few blackened posts now mark its site. A still more remarkable case was that discovered by General D. F. Butler about 10 years ago. He was passing around among the appropriations one day, when he discovered an officer of the confederate who did not understand English, watching the crypt! An investigation showed that many years ago it was proposed to deposit the bones of General George Washington beneath the capital, and a crypt was prepared for that purpose. When it was completed, a public officer was appointed whose duty it was to watch this crypt and prevent its desecration, and there he had been ever since, growing gray in the service, and while congress had appropriated money to pay his salary year after year nobody had thought it worth while to inquire how he earned it!”

The Death of Malmaison.

(From the London Telegraph, Jan. 19.)

Malmaison, despite its interesting historical associations, is doomed to destruction. Already the park surrounding it has been converted into building lots, upon which villas, such as the “Parisian bungalows” delights in, are rapidly springing up, and the chateau itself, which has passed into private hands, is said to be on the eve of demolition. It is only occupant at present is a Mr. H. C. St. John, who has been employed in the chateau for some time past, to care for it. She has a curious story, full of strange and romantic coincidence connected with the melancholy fate of the late Prince Imperial. It would appear that a few days before the outbreak of hostilities between France and Germany the youthful prince visited Malmaison and spent several hours in the park in play. As he was about to return to Paris towards evening a violent thunderstorm burst over the park and a magnificent tree which had been planted by Napoleon I. in the presence of the Emperor, was struck by lightning. The people inhabiting the chateau at that time, who had been struck by lightning, were greatly alarmed at this accident, and it was decided to pull down the tree. They sent for a mason to lay a stone over the root, and when he had done so, the tree was cut down, and the wood used for fuel. The mason, however, was so deeply impressed by the occurrence that he refused to lay the stone over the root, and the tree was left standing.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(From the San Francisco Daily Journal.) SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Stealing exchange on London, 60 days, \$37; do documentary, 45%. Transfers, nominal \$1, 10%.

Transfers, nominal \$1, 10%; documentary, 45%. Stealing exchange, prime bankers, 100 days, \$37; short, \$41; good, documentary, 200 days, \$42; Silver bullion 1000 fine per fine ounce, 114. Cleared, 115.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 21; U. S., 114; bonds, 113%; C. P. & S., bonds, 113%; gold, 12%.

Money, Feb. 28.—Silver bars 113%; money fairly new, 100 days, \$42; short, \$41; good, documentary, 54%; Marriages, 4; Wells Fargo, 114; N. Y. C., 144; Panama, 2